



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.
J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government.
BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officiele moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend.
J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement.
BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. IV.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1815.

[NO. 194.]

Notice.

ADVICES having been received from the Supreme Government in India, from which it appears that Instructions have been dispatched from thence relative to the expediency of continuing the Lombard Bank Paper in circulation, and with respect to the course to be adopted in closing the concerns of the Lombard Bank; the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council deems it proper to notify the same without delay; and to add that the further details will be made known whenever the Instructions may arrive.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

G. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, October 27, 1815.

Bekendmaking.

NADEMAAL uit de van het Opper Be-stuur in Bengal ontvangene berichten, blykt dat van daar bevelen zyn afgezonden betrekkelijk tot het nadeelige van het Lombard Bank Papier in circulatie te laten blyven, en tot de te neemene maatregelen in het ten einde brengen der zaken van genoemde Bank, zoo oordeelt de Heer Luitenant Gouverneur het voegzaam zulks zonder verwt. bekend te maken, met byvoeging dat de verdere byzon-derheeden zullen worden gepubliceerd zodra de gezegde berichten zullen ontvangen we-zen.

Ter opdonnatie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

G. ASSEY, Sec. van t. Gouvt.

BATAVIA, den 27ste Oct. 1815.

Notice is hereby Given.

THAT the undermentioned Probolinggo Notes have been drawn Prizes in the drawing held this day (in consequence of the Notification under date the 21st October last,) in the presence of a Committee appointed for that purpose, viz.

Rix doll.
10 Notes of 1,000 Rix dollars each, marked La. A. No. 190, 128, 77, 160, 102, 168, 69, 20, 43 and 153. 10,000
15 Notes of 500 Rix dollars each, marked La. B. No. 83, 17, 182, 260, 127, 110, 123, 155, 276, 177, 272, 71, 123, 240 and 25. 7,500
20 Notes of 400 Rix dollars each, marked La. C. No. 380, 287, 317, 251, 356, 136, 131, 1876, 96, 124, 121, 145, 129, 168, 212, 77, 284, 42, 134 and 144. 8,000
25 Notes of 200 Rix dollars each, marked La. D. No. 326, 816, 176, 239, 227, 371, 463, 316, 163, 157, 339, 144, 269, 162, 276, 179, 317, 394, 104, 376, 165, 431, 11, 37 and 489. 7,500
35 Notes of 200 Rix dollars each, marked La. E. No. 568, 457, 53, 137, 435, 295, 464, 450, 352, 61, 644, 607, 208, 329, 423, 683, 211, 426, 47, 93, 261, 168, 238, 37, 338, 531, 482, 575, 371, 114, 122, 265, 239, 218 and 642. 7,000
100 Notes of 100 Rix dollars each, marked La. F. No. 1,175, 1,705, 1,249, 332, 55, 660, 1,684, 1,252, 1,203, 1,491, 276, 516, 119, 586, 1032, 271, 379, 1,720, 1,122, 1,799, 793, 1,700, 124, 826, 1,620, 1,532, 1,920, 580, 825, 576, 1091, 1,234, 465, 758, 1,546, 1,882, 1050, 679, 581, 482, 923, 413, 1,642, 1,879, 1,858, 374, 784, 491, 718, 1,425, 812, 471, 1,638, 335, 1,810, 716, 490, 694, 813, 1,909, 521, 1,956, 173, 142, 1,304, 966, 1,392, 1,311, 1,756, 348, 1,300, 1,787, 1,812, 1,715, 621, 1,971, 125, 1,305, 1,571, 1,109, 1,366, 12, 1045, 1,130, 315, 1,314, 695, 776, 519, 1,778, 1,722, 1,972, 1,697, 1,731, 1,964, 1,457, 1,417, 1,706, 824 and 1,908. 10,000

TOTAL RIX DOLLARS, 50,000

J. G. BAUER, } Commissioners.

J. DUPUY, }

Stad House Batavia, Nov. 6, 1815.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendmeesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als:

Op Maandag, den 13de Nov. 1815.

VOOR de woning van *Art de Jong*, staande in de Thuin genaamd *Rosendaal* by de Heemraden Thuin, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilver werken, Meubelaire goederen, Slaven, Wagens, Paarden, nevens andere goederen meer.

Op Dingsdag, den 14de Nov. 1815.

VOOR het Negotie-huis van *Gavork Ma-nuck*, staande op de grote Roeca Ma-lacca, van differente soorten van Cust Com-mandels en Bengaalsche Lywaten, Gariotel Nagulen, Note Muskaten, Salpeter, &c. &c.

Op Woensdag, den 15de November en de volgende dagen.

VOOR de Gouvernements Pakhuizen voor reekening van het Gouvernement van diverse Negotie goederen vide Gazette.

Advertisement.

TO be sold by Public Auction, on Monday the 20th instant, at the House of the Commander of the Forces, Weltevreden, House-hold Furniture, Horses, Carriages, &c. &c. the Property of Lieutenant General Sir Miles Nightingall, K. C. B. on the point of leaving Java. The sale to commence precisely at 9 o'clock. Catalogues will be distributed previous to the day of Sale.

Advertentie.

Zal by Publiek verkooping verkocht worden, op Maandag den 20ste dezer, ten Huise van den Commandant der Troopes te Weltevreden, van Huismen-belen, Wagens en Paarden, &c. &c. De Eigendom van zyne Excellencie den Luitenant Generaal Sir M. Nightingall, K. C. B. staande op zyn vertreck van Java.

De verkooping zal beginnen precise ten 9 uren A. M.

De Inventaris zullen te zien zyn voor den dag der verkooping.

Advertentie.

DOOR den Ondergetoekende, waarmede de nog loopende zaken der Bank van Leening, word hier mede bekend gemaakt dat door hem dagelyks (de Son en Feestdagen uitgezonderd,) ingemelde Bank van Leening zal worden ontvangen de renten op de beleende Vastgheeden, verscheenen in de maanden September, October en November 1815, welke volgens de Banks Instructie de dato 1ste November 1813, moeten worden betaald in zilver geld, en werde die goene welke in de aanzuivering de verscheene renten nog ten agteren zyn mits deeze gewaarschuwd, dat zonder verwt. ten hunne kosten, tegens hoo zal worde geprocedeerd.

W. BERKHOFF, Cassier.

BATAVIA, IN DE BANK VAN LEENING, den 10 Nov. 1815.

Advertentie.

DE geene die iets te pretendeeren hebben, dan wel verschuldigd zyn in den Boedel van wylen *Susanna Moses*, gesepareerde Huisvrouw van den gewesene Captain der Artillery van het voormalige Gouvernement *Siert Martens*, gelieve daar van opgave te doen binnen den tyd van een maand, gerekend van primo tot ultimo deser, aan desselfs Testamenteaire Exeuteur *Johan Casper Moses*.
CHERIBON, den 1ste Nov. 1815.

ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT, WILL BE PUBLISHED At the Government Press,

MOLENVLIET, THE JAVA ANNUAL DIRECTORY AND ALMANAC, For 1816.

FULL and accurate lists of the Civil, Military, Medical and Marine Establishments on the Island of Java and its Dependencies, with correct lists of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Regiments serving under the Government of Java—A list of the former Governors of Java from the year 1610—the principal Officers of the Supreme Government, and the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Prince of Wales' Island, Ceylon, Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Together with A list of the Honorable the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India—the Honorable the Court of Directors—and the Home Establishment.

WITH AN APPENDIX,

Containing Custom-house, Port and Boat-office Regulations—Post-Office Regulations—Public Societies and Institutions—Mercantile and Agency Houses—List of Shipping—Arrivals and Departures of Ships and Vessels—Marriages, Births, and Deaths—Tables of Coins, Weights, and Measures—with a variety of other useful and interesting information.

TO WHICH IS ADDED An alphabetical list of Inhabitants, their Professions and places of Residence.

COMPILED UNDER THE SANCTION OF GOVERNMENT.

Price to Subscribers Java Rupees 8 to Non-Subscribers 12

Subscriptions will be received at the Printing Office, Molenvliet, and at the Post Offices at Samarang and Sourabaya.

No exertions will be wanting on the part of the Compiler to render this Directory satisfactory, and he flatters himself it will be found more correct and complete and consequently more worthy the patronage of the Public than any that have been heretofore published.

RINSLE, ADDISON AND CO.

Great River-street,

HAVE FOR SALE, FOR READY MONEY,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

Imported on the Ship TOTTENHAM.

HODGSON'S Pale Ale at 35 Dollars per hogshead, English Flat Bar Iron at 6 1/2 Dollars per pecul, Maxwell and Key's first growth Claret and Port Wine, Christopher's Port and Sherry, Empty Bottles, English Butter in jars, Hams, Red Herring in jars, Tongues and Salted Salmon in kegs, Wine and Beer Corks, Vinegar in bottle, Table Sets, of best White Ivory Handle Knives and Forks.

LOST.

A SMALL Box or Parcel from the ship Sourabaya, containing fine Cotton Cloth, directed to Lt. R. Priagle, Adj. 6th B. V. B. Any information regarding it will be thankfully received at the Gazette Office.

November 6, 1815.

Notice is hereby Given, THAT the Prizes drawn in the tenth Lottery of Probolinggo Paper Currency on the 6th instant, will be paid in silver at the Treasuries of Samarang and Sourabaya, and in Treasury Notes at Batavia on or after the 20th instant.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government,

BATAVIA, Nov. 10, 1815.

For Sale per Margaret, FROM LONDON,

EIGHT handsome second-hand CARRIAGES, viz.

A Curricule, Three Chaises with heads, Two Phaetons and Two Chariots.

To be seen at the Premises of Messrs, Deans, Scott & Co. Great River-street. Apply to Mr. Paton at Mr. G. C. van Ryck's, Newport Street.

BATAVIA, 27th Oct. 1815.

FOR SALE, PER MARGARET, FROM LONDON.

LINSEED and Paint Oil,—Spirits Turpentine,—Paints and Painter's Brushes,—Gin and Brandy,—Dutch, Red, White and Pickled Herrings,—Salted and Spiced Salmon,—Cod Sounds,—Ironmongery,—Coals,—Buttons,—Window and Plate Glass,—Pins and Needles,—Soda Powders.

Apply to Mr. Paton at Mr. G. C. van Ryck's, Newport Street.

BATAVIA, November 3d, 1815.

The Margaret will be ready to sail for England in 3 or 4 weeks, and has accommodation for a few passengers.

Advertentie.

DE verschillende Eygenaren van de zodanige Landerynen als onder de tegenswoordige Residentie Buitenzorg behooren, worden misdeezen bekend gemaakt; om uiterlyk voor ultimo November aanstaande de gewoone Jaarlyksche Zielsbeschryvingen; zoo mede eene opgave der Klapper Boomen, van hunne onderscheidene Landen, gelyk aan die, van het voorleeden jaar intezenden, ten Comptoire van den ondergeteekende alhier, zullende de zodanige Land-eygenaren, in cas van non observantie hiervan, binnen de bepaalde tyd; vervallen in de gewoone en daar op bepaalde Boote.

F. E. HARDY,

Buitenzorg, Resident, den 21ste October, 1815.

Bekendmaking.

PRESIDENT, Vice President en Leden van de Weeskamer, tot hun leedwezen yekomen hebbende, dat de laatste annonce in de *Koufanten* aanzien van het betalen der agterstallige Renten onder ultimo April van geen eenigzins naamwaardig effect geweest is; vinden zich verplicht als nu nader bekend te maken, dat alle de deelhebbers zonder aanzien van perzoon, regtelyk tot die betaaling zullen worden geconstringeerd, indien dezelve niet voor den 15de dezer volgt.

A. VINCENT,

Sec. van de Weeskamer, den 3de November, 1815.

FOR SALE, Bills on England,

At Messrs. Jessen, Trail & Co's.

GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HARMONY SOCIETY, on Monday Evening the 13th Inst. at half past six o'clock.

J. C. BAUD, Sec.

ALGEMEENE VERGADERING der Leeden van de SOCIETET DE HARMONIE, op Maandag den 13 November, 1815, des avonds van half zeeven Auren.

J. C. BAUD, Sec.

BATAVIA, 10th Nov. 1815.

Advertentie.

ALZOO de Raad van Justitie the Samarang, aan den Secretaris van gemelde Raad Cornelis van Dam, in zyne qualiteit als Curator over Boedels van insolvent overleedenen alhier, als zodanig administrerende de nalatenschap van wylen de Heer Willem Bloem c. z., heeft verleend citatie by edicte ad valvas curie, ter incagging van alle en een iegelyk, die verneenen mogten eenig recht, actie of pretentie, op den voorschreeven insolventen Boedel van Willem Bloem c. z. te hebben, om op Woensdag den 29ste dezer te compareeren, dan wel gemagtigd te zenden, ter ordinaire rolle van voormelden Raad, ten einde het tweede default te purgeren, en daarna hunne pretentie bekend te maken, die te institueren en fundeeren, sub poene, dat aan die geenen, die hier aan in gebreken blyven, zal worden geimponneerd een eeuwige silentiuni.

W. F. BRUINS, Gez. Exptl.

SAMARANG, den 8ste Nov. 1815;

VAN DER KAA AND HASTE, have for Sale, for Ready Money, RICE, at 30 Spanish Dollars silver per Coyang, from Sourabaya.

BY VAN DER KAA EN HASTE, zyn te bekomen, RYST, voor 30 R. Maten, silver de Coyang, van Sourabaya, contante betaling.

Notice.

THE relations of Mr. EDMUND STANTON, who left the Navy at Malacca in the year 1811, are extremely anxious to know any thing of him, and therefore they entreat, that either he or any person knowing him, will do them the great kindness to address any information relative to his present situation whether living or dead, and with any particulars of his fate to Mr. HENRY MATHEW, of Calcutta, for which his Friends, will esteem themselves most grateful.

Address either Messrs. Jessen, Trail and Co. at Batavia, or Mr. Mathew, at Calcutta.

BATAVIA, 3d Nov. 1815.

Uit de Hand te Koop.

HET Huis No. 27, in de Buiten Nieupoort-sstraat, onder zeer voordelige condition, te bevragen by den Bewoonder en Eigenaar.

Advertisement.

MR. MARCUS being upon the eve of departure for Europe, and wishing to close all his accounts, requests those Gentlemen that are indebted to him to discharge the same previous to the 15th of November, 1815.

J. MARCUS.

Advertentie.

DEN ondergetekende permissie hebbende van het Gouvernement om naar Europa te repatriëren, verzoeke zeer vriendelyk aan alle de geene die iets te pretendeeren hebben, ofte verschuldigt zyn, om met dezelve te vereffenen, binne de tyd van twee maanden, gerekend van primo October tot ultimo November 1815.

J. MARCUS.

BATAVIA, den 27 Sept. 1815.

H. BRETHOFF, Proc.

WOOND IN HET HUIS No. 18

OF DE

VOORRY,

NA BY DE

KALVER-STRAAT.

By my,

W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL,

Deurwaarde

Op Zaturdag den 25ste November 1815, Is den Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, van meening, ten Overstaan van eene Commissie uit Welm: Hoogen Raad, des Morgens ten Negen uren voor deszelfs Kantoor op de Voorrey, by wege van Executie te Verkopen de navolgende Vastigheden.

Ten 1sten.—ZEEKER Erf, bebouwd met een groot steene Huis, Combuis, Dispens, Slave Vertrekken, Paardestal en Wagenhuis, &c. staande en gelegen binnen dezer Stad, aan de oostzyde van de Groote-rivier, in 't blok Q. sub No. 71, belend ten westen met de barm langs de Tygers-gragt, ten oosten met de gedempte Caymans-gragt, ten zuiden met de Heer W. F. Eerhard, en ten noorden met de Heer C. Eekhout, volgens Koopbrief van den 30ste Nov. 1814, Pag. 638, toebehoorende aan Stephanus Groeneveld, wordende dit perceel verkocht met het recht van te mogen afbreken.

Ten 2den.—Zeeker Twee Erven, te zaamen getrokken en tot een gemaakt, bebouwd met twee steene Huizen, Brood Bakkerij, Pakhuys, &c. staande en gelegen binnen dezer Stad, aan de oostzyde van de Groote-rivier, in 't blok P. No. 12, 17 en 18, belend ten oosten met de Heere of Thee-water Straat, W. D. Pieters, en Njry Djantok, ten westen met differente perzonen, ten zuiden met de Leeuwijne-gragt en differente perzonen, en ten noorden met Ten Peengko, volgens Koopbrief van den 19 July 1809 Pag. 662, toebehoorende aan Meijuffr. Catharina van Doorn.

Ten 3den.—Zeeker stuk Thuin Land, bebouwd met een steene Huis, voorzien van een onder en boven met een voor en agter Gaanderij, Twee onder en Vier-boven Kamers, Combuis, Dispens, Slave Vertrekken, Wagens, en Vee Hek, staande en gelegen buiten dezer Stads-poort Utrecht, aan de zuidzyde van de Amans-gragt, in het Westerveld het 7 deel van 't blok P. sub No. 327, 328 en 313 Littra B. belend ten noorden met de heere weg langs de Amans-gragt, ten zuiden met de Buffels-rivier, thans bebouwd en toebehoorende aan Louis Saberyn.

Ten 4den.—Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Huisje en een dito Loois alle met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen omtrent 1/2 uur gaans buiten dezer Stad aan de Westzyde van de Oostering Sloot in het Westerveld, het 8ste deel van het blok P. sub No. 712, toebehoorende aan Lim Tongkan.

Ten 5den.—Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Pedakt staande en gelegen buiten dezer Stads-poort Utrecht aan de Noordzyde van de Amans-gragt, in het Westerveld het 6de deel van het blok P. sub No. 297, belend ten Zuiden met de Heere weg langs de Amans-gragt ten Noorden met de Utrechtse Straat Oostén ten Westen met Satima, volgens Koopbrief van den 23sten Dec. 1812, Pag. 1159, toebehoorende aan Abdul Rahim Lim Djesceng.

Ten 6den.—Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een groot steene Huis op de Chinese manier, met verscheide Kamers, staande en gelegen wat buiten dezer Stad, tusschen de rivier Crogot en de Moolenvlietschen Dyk, in het westerveld het 4de deel van 't blok M. sub No. 62; belend ten westen over een gemeene sloot met een gemeene weg, ten oosten met Anna Sophia Goetbied, ten zuiden met Tjoa Tjouwko, en ten noorden met Tan Lionglay, volgens koopbrief van den 24sten April 1811 Pag. 644, toebehoorende aan Ko Ing iap.

Ten 7den.—Zeekere twee stukken Land, waar van het ene voor het grootste gedeelte uitgegraven, thans te zamen getrokken en tot een gemaakt, bebouwd met een steene Huis en Combuis met pannen gedekt, een Wagen-huis meede van steen met adap gedekt, een steene en pottie en twee panne Bakkerij, vier Looisen van houte stylen met adap gedekt &c. Volgens Koopbrief van den 19de Maart 1788, Pag. 337, toebehoorende aan evengenelde Ko Ing iap.

Voorts zo als de gedachte Vastigheden, ter plaatse voorschreeven gelegen zyn.

Daaromme is er iemand die eenig recht actie of toezegging op de voorschreeven Perceelen zouden willen pretendeeren en zig opvoeren tegeens de voorschreeven Executie en Verkoop, die koomen by den voormelde S. quester ten zyne Kantore op de Voorrey buiten dezer Stad, verklaren de redenen van dien by wien inmiddels nader informatie te bekomen en de Conditie der verkoop te zien zyn.

Die gading hebben om de voorschreeven Vastigheden te koopen, die koomen ten dage uren ten plaatse voorschreeven, aanhoore de Conditie en doen hun profyt. Aldus gedaan en gepubliceerd na voorgaande Klokke-geslag van de Puy van het Raadhuis.

By my,

W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL,

Deurwaarde

Advertentie.

ALLE die geenen, welke iets te pretendeeren hebben van, dan wel verschuldigt zyn aan den Boedel van wylen den Burger Aron Barends, worden door den ondergetekende testamentaire Exeuteur aller vriendelyk verzocht daarvan opgave, dan wel betaling voor ultimo December dezes jaars te doen.

JACOB BARENDs.

BATAVIA, den 9de Nov. 1815.

Op heden, des agtermiddags om drie uren overleed na rene korte, dog pynelyke ziekte in den ouderdom van 46 jaren 11 maanden en 16 dagen, myn eenigste en tedergheliefte Broeder ARON BARENDs.—Een ieder, die gelegenheid gehad heeft den overleedenen gedurende een 28 jarig verblyf in Indien te leren kennen, zal in hem betreuren het verties van een oprecht en braaf man, eerlyk reedelyk, en yverig Koopman en Burger en waare menschen vriend, wien het ten allen tyde ten genoegen strekte zyne vrienden en kennissen van dienst te zyn.

Des tekenars droefheid over dit sterfgeval laat zich wel gevoelen, maar hiet met woorden beschryven.

JACOB BARENDs.

BATAVIA, den 9de Nov. 1815.

Shipping Intelligence.

BATAVIA.

ARRIVALS.] Nov. 3.—Ship Tottenham, G. Adde, from Cape of Good Hope 12th Sept.—Passenger, Mr. T. O. de Bruyn van Tromp, and Mr. J. van Groll.—Ship Ruby, F. Hamilton, from Mauritius 16th Sept.—Nov. 4.—Brig Margaret, C. Thaarup, from Ternate 2d Aug.—Nov. 7.—H. C. Surveying ship Neerhus, Lieut. Criddle, from Amboyna 6th Oct.—Passengers, Lieutenants Ledlie, Brodhurst, Wray, and a detachment of Bengal Artillery and of European Regiment.—Brig Christina, John Willoughby, from Samarang 3d Nov.—Cargo, Coffee.—Brig Maria, R. Devos, from do.—Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Lambert and children.—Nov. 8.—Arab schooner Fattalhair, Sch Oemar Termont, from Amboyna 2d Oct.—Passenger, Mr. A. Robertson.—Nov. 9.—Ship Fattalgar, Samsoedin, from Sourabaya 24th Oct.—Cargo, Rice for Govt.—DEPARTURES.] Nov. 2.—Ship Lady Hood, Charles Boyle, for Indramayo—cargo, sugar.—Nov. 5.—Arab ship Selambole, C. Johnson, for Sourabaya.—Nov. 6.—Ship Maria Louisa, A. Jlabers, for Sourabaya—passengers, Messrs. A. Pieper, J. Wolleberg, J. B. Bekker, and A. Temirink.—Brig Heleha, J. Ross, for Samatang.—Nov. 8.—Brig Balie, A. Martin, for Samarang.—Nov. 9.—Brig Anna, P. Bol, for Amboyna.—Nov. 10.—Schooner Louisa, Japan, for Indramayo.—Chinese brig Lassim, Nyo Kimlong, Schooner Drake, J. Jansen, for Amboyna.

DEATH.

On Thursday last, Mr. Aron Barends, aged 47.

Government Gazette.

BATAVIA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1815.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant T. C. Watson, to be Superintendent of Public Buildings and Works.
Captain Dalgairns and Mr. J. DuPuy, to be Members of the Revenue Committee.
Mr. Franze to be Member of the Commercial Committee.
Mr. Herman Brethoff to be Captain, and Mr. J. Domberg, to be Adjutant to the Corps of Burghers, Batavia.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, November 3d, 1815.

Batta and allowances for September and Pay for October 1815 will be issued to the Troops serving on Java, on or after the 15th instant.

Lieutenant Bell, of the Artillery, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer on this Island until further orders, vice Mackenzie proceeded to Europe.

Lieutenant Fiddes, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, is authorized to draw a Staff allowance of Sonat Ruppes 400 per month, from the 1st September last, in lieu of that which he at present receives.

C. ASSEY, Sec. to Govt.

BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 8.

We are concerned to state, that on the morning of the 22d ultimo, the fleet of the Detachment of the European Regiment under the command of Captain Auriol, proceeding to Berhampore in charge of the treasure

from Lucknow, was overtaken near Soorajgur by a tremendous storm, which lasted for a considerable time with unabated violence. Its approach was so sudden and unexpected, that the boats had no time to gain the weather shore. The anchors of those containing treasure were therefore instantly dropt; but such was the impetuosity of the tempest and swell of the waves, that all of them were driven on a lee bank; thirteen sunk; and many dashed to pieces. Of the whole number only two escaped without severe injury. Meanwhile a dreadful scene was exhibited in the middle of the river. Of 66 boats employed for the conveyance of the detachment, only 32 weathered the fury of the storm; the remaining 34 being upset and sunk. The loss of lives on this melancholy occasion was very considerable. Three European men, two women, and several children, and a great number of natives were overwhelmed by the waves. The distressing situation of the survivors is hardly to be imagined—deprived of all they possessed in the world; incapable of changing their wet cloaths; or recruiting their wearied bodies; they were, during a considerable time, exposed almost without shelter to the heat of the sun, and dew of the night. They were however conveyed with all expedition on the few remaining boats to Monghir. It is satisfactory to learn, that amidst this calamity, the whole of the treasure was fished up; and that several of the boats would be raised and floated again.

The lady and children of Doctor Brown, Surgeon to the Regiment, were saved with great difficulty.

COURT MARTIAL.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Fatty Ghur, July 6th.

At a General Court Martial held at Bangalore on Tuesday the 25th April 1815, Captain Ch. Randall of His Majesty's 22d Dragoons, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charge, viz.

“For sending a written challenge through Captain Ch. M. Greville, His Majesty's 25th Dragoons, to Captain Thomas Shaw of the above Corps, dated Bangalore, 6th February 1815, for the purpose of fighting a Duel, therein referring Captain Shaw to Captain Greville, his (Captain Randall's) friend, respecting the satisfaction he alluded to, such conduct being in breach of the Articles of War.”

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision.

“The Court is of opinion that the Prisoner Captain Ch. Randall, is guilty of the charge preferred against him, which being a breach of the 2d Article 7th Section of the Articles of War, it doth Sentence him to be Cashier.”

The above Sentence is approved, but, at the earnest solicitation of the Court, and the intercession of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas B. Bishop, the penalty is remitted.

(Signed) MOIRA.

His Excellency is pleased to direct that the foregoing orders be read at the head of His Majesty's Regiments in India, and entered in the Regimental Order Book.

Calcutta, July 29, 1815.

The body of a native man was discovered lying on the Chouringhee road on Monday evening, and on an inquest, taken before Mr. Abbott, the Coroner, the only circumstances of his death were stated by a washerman, who was sitting near the road-side at the time the deceased, also a washerman, was passing,—by his account, air Argeelah or adjutant, suddenly knocked the man down, he arose with blood flowing from his neck, and attempted to proceed, but had only time to say a few words to the witness before he expired.—The carotid artery was found divided on examining the body, and no further evidence being obtained a verdict was given—Accidental death.

Perrous in his voyage describes a reef of shoal banks, situated a few degrees north of Ojwhee, on which Island the lamented Capt. Cook fell a victim to his humanity, where the French navigator suggested, that a pearl fishery might be advantageously established, adding that the frigates under his command sailed over them. Some commercial people, in consequence, engaged divers not long ago and visited the spot; but were astonished to find, that no vessels can now sail over these banks, for though of large extent, they only afford two or three feet water, and in many places exhibit verdant spots above water. This change has been ascribed solely to the unremitting labours of polype and coral insects; and tends to confirm the hypothesis that many other of the groupes of Islands that stud this vast ocean, derive their origin from similar causes.

The *Indor Ukhbars* give us reason to imagine that the broils between the mutinous soldiers and seditious leaders of *Holkur's* army were but little abated so late as the middle of last month. A great fall of rain had occurred, and so choked up all the outlets and thoroughfares of the camp, that every man was confined to his tent. The *Bhaee* taking advantage of the temporary check thus put to the factious meetings of the malcontents, had resolved to leave them to the management of *Bala Ram Seet*, and retire with her son to *Muhasur*.—The *Jaypore* papers intimate that *Umeer Khan* had postponed his expedition to *Judpoor*, until he held a conference with *Mohammud Shah Khan* at *Mirtu*. *Bukhshee Alunjee Dess*, the *Jaypore* general, was collecting troops, and marching to *Oodeepoor*. A skirmish had taken place near *Dindwar* between a part of *Kumboo Hubshee's* forces, and a body of *Rathoran* in which the former were worsted with considerable loss in men and baggage.—The *Jumadar of Runjeet's* establishment of *hukarnas* had reported to his master, that the *Nuwab of Buhawalpoor* had with much reluctance agreed to purchase the amity of the *Sikh* government by a docteur of forty thousand rupees. Our last account left *Shoojaool Moolk* the unfortunate ex-king of *Cabool*, wandering a miserable fugitive in the mountainous districts bordering on *Kashmeer*, and begging from their petty chiefs' protection against the relentless persecution of *Runjeet*. The territory of *Rook-Oolla Khan*, *Raja of Poonuch*, and the implacable enemy of the *Sikhs*, promised him at least temporary security. But his course of misfortunes is not yet run; and we now learn that he was endeavouring to escape to *Loodeeana*, by the country of the *Kishtiwar*, which skirts the *Sikh* empire to the North. *Runjeet* fearing that if the unhappy monarch once crossed the *Sutleje*, all chance of retaking him would be at an end, immediately on receiving intelligence of his intended motions, wrote letters to all the *Hill Rajas* enjoining them to seize his person, and send him under a strong guard to *Lahor*. We earnestly hope that these chiefs are not destitute of those honorable notions of hospitality, which are peculiarly the inheritance of highlanders, and will spurn the unworthy injunctions of their powerful neighbour.

[Cal. Gaz.]

The friends of the **BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY** will be pleased to hear that the Persian translation of the New Testament, executed by the late **MR. MARTYN**, at *Sheeraz*, has been received by the Corresponding Committee in *Calcutta*, and will be shortly sent to the press. They will also read with much satisfaction, the following Correspondence recently received from *Europe*, which bears very honourable testimony to the merit of the Version.

Copy of a Letter from His Excellency Sir **Gore Ouseley**, Bart. Ambassador Extraordinary from His Britannic Majesty to the Court of *Persia*; addressed to the Right Hon'ble Lord *Teignmouth*, President of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

"MY DEAR LORD,
"Finding that I am likely to be detained here some six or seven weeks, and apprehensive that my letters from *Persia* may not have reached your Lordship, I conceive it my duty to acquaint you, for the information of the society of Christians formed for the purpose of propagating the Sacred Writings, that, agreeably to the wishes of our poor friend, the late *Rev. Henry Martyn*, I presented in the name of the Society (as he particularly desired) a copy of his translation of the New Testament into the Persian Language, to his Persian Majesty, *Fateh Ali Shan Kajar*, having first made conditions that his Majesty was to peruse the whole, and favor me with his opinion of the style, &c. Previous to delivering the book to the Shah, I employed transcribers to make some copies of it, which I distributed to *Hajee Mahomed Hoossein Khan*, Prince of *Maru*, *Mirza Abdulwahab*, and other men of learning and rank immediately about the person of the King, who being chiefly converts to the *Soofee* Philosophy, would, I felt certain, give it a fair judgment, and if called upon by the Shah for their opinion, report of it according to its intrinsic merits. The enclosed translation of a letter from his Persian Majesty, to me, will shew your Lordship that he thinks the complete work a great acquisition, and that he approves of the simple style, adapted by my lamented friend *Martyn*, and his able coadjutor, *Mirza Seyed Ali*, so appropriate to the just and ready conception of the sublime morality of the sacred writings. Should the Society express a wish to possess the original letter from the Shah, or copy of it in Persian, I shall be most happy to present either, through your Lordship. I beg leave to add, that, if a correct copy of *Mr. Martyn's* translation has

not yet been presented to the Society, I shall have great pleasure in offering one that has been copied from, and collated with the original, left with me by *Mr. Martyn*, on which he had bestowed the greatest pains to render it perfect. I also promise to devote my leisure to the correction of the press, in the event of your thinking proper to have it printed in *England*, should my Sovereign not have occasion for my services out of *England*.—I beg you to believe me, my dear Lord, your Lordship's most sincere, and faithful humble Servant,

"GORE OUSELEY."

Translation of His Persian Majesty's Letter, referred to in the preceding.

"In the name of Almighty God, whose Glory is most exalted.

"It is our august command, that the dignified and excellent, our trusty, faithful, and loyal well-wisher *Sir Gore Ouseley*, Bart. His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary (after being honored and exalted with the expressions of our highest regard, and consideration) should know, that the copy of the Gospel, which was translated into Persian by the learned exertions of the late *Rev. Henry Martyn*, and which has been presented to us by your Excellency on the part of the high, dignified, learned, and enlightened Society of Christians, united for the purpose of spreading abroad the Holy Books of the Religion of *Jesus* (upon whom, and upon all Prophets, be peace, and blessings!) has reached us, and has proved highly acceptable to our august mind. In truth, through the learned and unremitted exertions of the *Rev. Henry Martyn*, it has been translated in a style most befitting Sacred Books, that is, in an easy, and simple diction. Formerly, the four Evangelists, *Matthew*, *Mark*, *Luke*, and *John*, were known in *Persia*; but now the whole of the New Testament is completed in a most excellent manner: and this circumstance has been an additional source of pleasure to our enlightened and august mind. Even the four Evangelists, which were known in this country, had never before been explained in so clear and luminous a manner. We therefore, have been particularly delighted with this copious and complete translation. Please the most merciful God; we shall command the select servants, who are admitted to our presence, to read* to us the above-mentioned Book, from the beginning to the end, that we may in the most minute manner, hear, and comprehend its contents.

"Your Excellency will be pleased to rejoice the hearts of the abovementioned, dignified, learned, and enlightened Society, with assurances of our highest regard, and approbation; and to inform those excellent individuals, who are so virtuously engaged, in disseminating and making known the true meaning and intent of the holy Gospel, and other points in sacred Books, that they are deservedly honored with our Royal favor. Your Excellency must consider yourself as bound to fulfil this royal request. Given in *Rehi-ul-avil*, 1229."

(Sealed) **FATEH ALI SHAH KAJAR.**

*I beg leave to remark, that the word "*Tilawat*" which the translator has rendered "*read*," is an honorable signification of that Act, almost exclusively applied to the perusing, or reciting the *Koran*. The making use, therefore, of this term or expression shews the degree of respect and estimation in which the Shah holds the New Testament.

Note by *Sir G. Ouseley*.

EUROPE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 8.

CIVIL LIST EXPENSES.

On the re-opening of the gallery, *Mr. Tierney* was observing, that the lateness of the hour would make his observations short. He never entertained strong hopes of any good being done by a Committee with circumscribed powers. The great object of such a Committee should be to ascertain how the expenditure of the Civil List was attended to, how to prevent the evils of excess, and to settle what were the reasonable bounds of the expenditure of the Royal Family. In the Committee he had succeeded in some instances, but had been unsuccessful in others; which were important. It had always struck him that there was a want of that necessary vigilance and superintendence over the expenditure of the Civil List, which alone could prevent the occurrence of such heavy arrears. On this point he had before said so much that he did not then desire to detain the House upon it; but the excess had now risen to an alarming extent. He was satisfied that Gentlemen must see the necessity of having oral testimony on these subjects, and not merely papers; and he was sure, in that view of the subject, they must be inclined to vote with him. In the list of expenditure the department he should particularly allude to was that of the Lord Chamberlain, which he should do without any invidious view. The charge of furniture for Carlton House alone during two years and three-quarters was 160,000*l.* exclusively of the 100,000*l.* voted on the motion of *Mr. Perceval* for an out-fit. This made 260,000*l.* *Mr. Perceval* stated, that the extra expense was for plate and ornamental platters. What had become of the King's plate? The upholstery expenses were last

year 49,000*l.* *Ormola* was charged 2,900*l.*: china and glass for the last three-quarters exceeded 12,000*l.*; linen-drapery, &c. an enormous sum. The bills of the silk-mercers, &c. were

In the first year	33,000
In the second	41,000
In the three-quarters	64,000

The silversmith's bill, in which he supposed jewellery to be included, were—

In the first year	33,000
In the second year	37,000
In the three-quarters	41,000

Giving a total on this head of expenditure in this two years and three quarters of 111,000*l.* The charges of the Great Wardrobe were—

For the first year	43,000
For the second year	40,000
For the three-quarters	72,000

In 1812; *Mr. Marsh* gave in an account of the mode in which furniture was provided for the palaces. Now a distinction was made between the palace occupied by the King, or Prince Regent, and the other Royal houses; so that there was no security against the expenses of those so occupied. *Mr. Bankes's* Bill, in fact, became a dead letter. These circumstances of expense would throw some light on the question on which so much had been said respecting the Officers of the Household being independent of the Ministers. He then adverted to the numerous allowances to Ambassadors. He believed that instead of the usual allowance of plate, some of the Ambassadors took money. There was a *Mr. Wm. Hill*, an envoy, whose name he had never heard, who had 3700*l.* for plate; and there was a Right Honorable Gentleman, the Ambassador to *Lisbon*, who received 3500*l.* for plate, and so much for outfit, together with his 14,000*l.* of salary, so that for one year he would make a very good thing of it (*a laugh*). When Lord Cathcart went Ambassador to *Petersburgh*, he understood he did not take the plate, but 4,400*l.* instead of it. Upon the whole, he thought he had made out a sufficient case. His object was to put the control of the household expenditure in the hands of responsible persons. No man was more willing that the Crown should enjoy becoming splendour, if regulated by strict economy. He believed that if the Prince Regent had some honest advisers about him, who should remind him when ordering articles to such an enormous amount, that he was only running into expenses that would lead to unpleasant discussions, that a great deal might be saved. What occasion was there that his Royal Highness should send to the upholsterer, furniture man, &c.? No man could suppose that he could occupy his attention with such frivolous objects. He denied any wish to interfere with the interior economy of the Royal Household, or to examine the cooks or turnspits; but he would ask, was there equal profusion displayed even in the expenditure of the Continental Princes? And after all, it was impossible to rival foreigners in show: there was something in the habits of this country, which did not admit of it; but still about the British court, as it once existed, there was a chastened and dignified splendor which excited more real respect than glitter or show could produce. The House surely would not sanction that enormous and merciless expenditure which the papers disclosed. While the people felt that they paid liberally for supporting the dignity of the Crown, they did expect that it should shew something like sympathy for them in their present burthened state. He concluded with moving, that the Committee be empowered to send for and examine *Mr. Marsh*, of the Lord Chamberlain's office.

Lord Castlereagh regarded the present motion as an appeal from the judgement pronounced by the House on a former night, uncalled for by any thing that had passed in the Committee, and an unnecessary departure from that respectful mode of proceeding that had been always held towards the Crown. The Noble Lord then entered into a variety of statements respecting the expenditures in the Lord Chamberlain's department. He contended that the Committee in 1812 had allowed an addition of 2400*l.* to the estimate of 1804, as not being founded on any practical examination. There was an obvious explanation of the great expenditure of the last 3 quarters. The expense incurred by the visit of the sovereigns was 132,000*l.* deducting this from the exceeding in the expense of these three quarters, and there would be about 90,000*l.* of extraordinary expenditure. Of this there was between 15 and 20,000*l.* for the establishment of the Princess Charlotte. There were other charges which reduced the whole exceeding to 60,000*l.* which he was prepared to admit was the extraordinary expenditure of those three quarters. He would also admit, that in this department there was an exceeding in the whole of three years, of from eighty to ninety thousand pounds. But the Right Honorable Gentleman aggravated this by adding to it the 100,000*l.* which the Prince Regent received for outfit. But the House should recollect, that while his Royal Highness acted as restricted Regent, he never received any thing from Parliament whatever, though additional expense was necessarily entailed upon him. When unrestricted, that his creditors as Prince of Wales might not suffer, he appropriated one-half of his income as Prince of Wales, about sixty thousand a year, to their payment. Neither was the 100,000*l.* granted

by way of outfit applied to the equipment of his Royal Highness, but applied to the liquidation of his debt—(*Hear, hear!*)—by which means the 60,000*l.* a year devoted to the payment of debt, would be a year and half sooner at the disposal of the public. The Prince Regent's equipment, the plate for instance, could not be made in a day; and instead of being defrayed out of the 100,000*l.* it was thrown into the Lord Chamberlain's department. His statement was, that the whole exceeding of the three years was 90,000*l.*: now if you set against that the 100,000*l.* for outfit, applied to the payment of debt, and by which the 60,000*l.* per annum would be sooner relieved, you would have upon the whole a saving of 10,000*l.* The Right Honorable Gentleman had said, why did not the Prince Regent use the plate of the Sovereign; but how could he strip his father and his family of their plate? Of the 39,000*l.* expended on furniture, it should be recollected that 17,000*l.* was for furnishing what was called the cottage at *Windsor*. A great deal of ridicule had been thrown on the name, most unfairly. It might be called a cottage, because it was thatched; but the fact was, that though not a residence for a monarch, it was a very comfortable one for a family, and the only one which the Prince could make use of when he visited *Windsor*. The public had been put to no additional expense for the residence of the Prince Regent. Had he, when exercising the power of the sovereign, and not wishing to reside in a great capital, established himself at *Kensington* or *Hampton Court*, it would have cost the country a great deal of money to prepare either of these places. It was most unjust to compare the Civil List of *England* with the expenditure of Continental Princes. A million a year was voted by the French Legislature to the King of *France* and his family, merely for supporting the splendour of the crown, while one half of our Civil List was appropriated to very different purposes. Concealment of accounts was not the policy of Ministers, but they would resist the system of bringing all the interior details of the palace before the public, by means of oral examination. The Noble Lord had to state, however, that for the purpose of watching the expenditure of the Civil List, a warrant had recently passed the Privy Seal, directing that estimates of every expenditure should be given in to a responsible officer, whose approbation and order should be essential to every tradesman for the payment of his accounts. He was surprised that the Right Honourable Gentleman should have asserted that there was no control, when this warrant was one of the papers before the Committee. (*Mr. Tierney* said he had seen no such warrant.) The Noble Lord, on consulting his colleagues, found it had not yet been produced, but added, it should be laid before the Committee tomorrow (*Hear, hear*). The Right Hon. Gentleman should therefore find the system he recommended now acted upon.

Lord Yarmouth, adverting to the observation of the Right Hon. Mover, as to the Prince Regent's display of plate in 1811, stated that but a very small part of that plate belonged to his Royal Highness, and he would ask any gentleman in that House, or in the country, whether when the Allied Sovereigns visited this country, he could endure to see the Royal table furnished with plate borrowed from the silversmiths of *London*, or from the Duke of *Devonshire*, or other private friends of the Regent (*Hear, hear, on the Ministerial side*)? On such a distinguished occasion it was surely due to the splendour of the Crown that the Regent should be supplied with a suitable service of plate for the entertainment of his illustrious Guests, (*hear, hear*.) The Right Hon. Mover had asked what was become of the King's plate? He (*Lord Y.*) understood that it was distributed among the Members of the Royal Family. With regard to the other points alluded to by the Right Hon. Gentleman, he (*Lord Y.*) could not pretend to speak upon that which he had no concern with which, indeed, he was in no degree conversant.

Mr. W. Wynne complained that the 100,000*l.* granted by Parliament to defray the expense of outfitting the Regency had been applied in a manner contrary to the intentions of Parliament. He wished to know who had been bold enough to advice the measure. By the same reason, any sum voted for the service of the Navy might be diverted to a different purpose. It was the duty of the House to shew a jealous attention to such transactions.

Lord Castlereagh explained. *Mr. Rose* contended, that no precedent could be found for granting the motion. In all former applications respecting the Civil List, accounts had been furnished, but in such a way as to throw no light whatever on the subject.—(*Hear, hear!*) At present very minute details had been given, and every one that looked at them might judge of the state of the Civil List without examining witnesses *vis-à-vis*.

Mr. Courtnay opposed the motion. *Mr. Peter Moore* said, that there was a compact between the people and the Crown, by which the latter was to account for what it received from the former.

Mr. Long said, that the furniture for the Allied Sovereigns had been part of it sent to *Chamberland* lodge, and part of it laid up in a store. There would not have been any ex-

cess, if the 100,000l. had been appropriated in the manner intended. The Right Hon. Gentleman had not made out a sufficient case; and if the House were to consent to his motion, he would afterwards call for other witnesses.

Mr. Tierney replied at considerable length. The House then divided, when the numbers were—

For the motion.....119
Against it.....175
Majority.....56
Adjourned at a Quarter Past Two.

STATE PAPER.

The manner in which the most confidential Papers have of late been betrayed to the Public, will lessen the surprise of our readers, at our having so early obtained a copy of the following letter from a Gentleman Anglais now in London, to his friend the Duke of Bassano at Paris; though it purports to be a private letter, our readers will perceive that it is in fact a most important State Paper, and well worthy public attention.

"TO HIS EXCELLENCY, MONSIEUR, THE DUKE OF BASSANO, &c. &c. AT PARIS.

"London, April 28, 1815.

"MY DEAR DUKE.—At last, after a most vexatious delay, the plan of the *Constitution* has reached England, and I hasten to give you for his Majesty's information, some account of the sensation it has produced here.

"I grieve to be obliged to say, that it has not so completely succeeded as we had promised ourselves, and I fear the absurd prejudices of this besotted nation, as to the bad faith of the Emperor, are not likely to give way even to this document, though no pains have been spared to prepare their minds for the proposed change of character which he assumes: indeed I regret to state to you, that he is almost as unpopular in London as at Paris, and I doubt whether your *badauds* can have regarded the *Constitution* with more profound contempt, than our Cockneys.

The chief cause of ridicule against our Constitution is, that it is a mere experimental machine, which the Emperor never intends to put in force, and which, if he were sincere, could not act for want of practised workmen (if I may use the expression) to put it into motion—"you have Houses of Lords and Commons—Liberty of the Press—responsive Ministers—rights of petitioning," say they, "all upon paper; but you have not the materials to make Lords, Commons, political writers, or independent petitioners." This objection we know has no real force, because it is far from his Majesty's intention, that the Constitution should ever be called into effect, unless indeed it be, like the machine of Marly, once or twice a-year to amuse the Parisians on a holiday; but as in appearance, it has some weight, and as I know his Majesty attaches so much importance to any colour of approbation which can be obtained from this country, I have thought of a scheme which may remedy the inconvenience, and which I trust you will submit to his Majesty's consideration.

"As the machine itself is purely English I propose that English artificers, (to continue my metaphor) should be engaged to set it in motion, in other words, I propose to his Majesty to place some English gentlemen in the conduct of his affairs, and in the places made by the new Constitution. This may be done with perfect propriety on both sides if, as I hope, we should succeed in maintaining peace between our countries.

"I dare not promise as to the persons I might be able to obtain for this purpose, as without his Majesty's sanction, I have not dared to open myself at large to any person on so delicate a subject; but I have no hesitation in saying, that I think his Majesty would find that his opinions of certain individuals would not be deceived. Be that however as it may, I venture to suggest, whether, after the manner of the conductors of our Opera here, who hire at Paris second rate dancers to be first in our ballets, I might not be authorised to endeavour to try to engage in London a company of *second-rate politicians* to set the Constitution a-going.

"Of course I should naturally turn my eyes to my own friends, or as we call them, the *Opposition*; firstly, because they never have exhibited that determined hostility to his Majesty which all other classes of the country have shown; secondly, because they are, in their and my opinion, the greatest statesmen and constitutionalists of the age; and, lastly, because I can have them, I believe, at a very reasonable rate.

"I do not promise myself that I should be able to engage any of the first-rate performers. Lord Grey, I apprehend, would hardly give up the place of first serious man at Westminster to be a buff at Paris. Lord Grenville, I fear, recollects his old quarrel with the Emperor, when First Consul. My friend Whitbread would do very well in many particulars, but as you have Santerre, you would hardly want a person of that character; besides, I believe in my heart that we should not keep him quiet three days, and that he would be in Vincennes in the course of a week. Indeed I consider personal vanity and selfish arrogance, so much the great bases of his character, that if he were placed under

the Emperor's Government, he would soon declaim against it, if he dared, as loudly as he does against his own.

"As to Tierney, I don't well know what to say—with all the apparent phlegm of a John Bull, he is as versatile as a Frenchman; and, indeed, I doubt whether he could be made any thing of except in Opposition. His hostility might be advantageous to your budget, for we observe here that our financial affairs never succeed so well as under his denunciations of ruin.

"Of Mr. Ponsonby, his own friends here would give you a bargain; but I suppose he would hardly be induced to move again at his time of life, as he is considerably above 45 years old, which is the utmost limit of age he allows to any political exertion, and I really do not know what you could do with him, unless it was to make him *Chancellor*—for which, however, he would not answer much better than our round little friend, Cambaceres; he has also a pension in Ireland of 100,000 francs, which it might distress your treasury to make good.

"I shall now proceed to mention to you some other persons who appear to me to have the kind of talent that would answer my design, if the continuance of a state of peace should encourage them to make a tour to Paris.

"Sir Gilbert Heathcote is an old Gentleman who, while I was in France, proposed himself. I understand, for the situation of Prime Minister in England—his disappointment in that object might induce him to take a subordinate office; he might be elected one of the members for Gascony, and would be useful in laying down certain undeniable propositions very proper to be stated in the infancy of legislation.

"Mr. Bennett, if there is, as I said, a prospect of continued peace, would make an excellent Minister at War—*il a les manieres gracieuses*, and utters, as poor Tallien used to do, the most vehement opinions and the most abusive language in the mildest manner—he has, if I may use the expression, a polite emptiness of head and heart, which I think not at all ill suited, (you will forgive my partiality for a friend) to the Parisian climate.

"Lord Darnley, is a Kentish Nobleman, who has turned his attention chiefly to farming and sea affairs, in which he is equally skilled. I wish I could persuade myself that he would accept the *Minister de la Marine*: in the event of a war, he might continue to hold that office, as there is no way in which he could better serve his native country.

"Mr. Preston, who was proposed as Lord Chancellor in Sir Gilbert Heathcote's Administration, is a perfect economist, and might be made equally useful as *Premier Procureur de S. M. or President de la Société Agricole*; but he has the disadvantage of understanding neither farming nor French, on which account he has latterly employed himself in translating Mirabeau's Treatise on the Cultivation of Land.

"Lord King, as *Ministre du Tresor Public*, might have an opportunity of reviving a reputation on that subject, which lasted a few days amongst us about ten years ago. He has not of late taken any great part in public affairs, as he has been ever since his first publication close employed in studying its meaning, and I hear he has still a great deal to do.

"Mr. Horner, who is a lawyer and reviewer, might be very useful as Chief of the Commission for Securing the Liberty of the Press. No man understands better the art of indulging himself in that liberty, which he represses in others. Indeed, the Edinburgh Review I have always considered as the work in this country most consonant to the Emperor's principles, and an admirable model for a Censorship of the Press.

"We have a certain Lord Nugent here, whose figure would a little startle Madame la Duchesse; but he has notwithstanding a great head. He is the author of a beautiful Poem, descriptive of Spain, Buckinghamshire, and the Black Sea, which he called Portugal; and he has been now several years employed in bringing before Parliament the details of a rencontre between two picket-boats, in which one damaged the other's jib-boom. Both his Poem and the Parliamentary Inquiry prove how much he can write and say without making the least progress, and if there was any subject which you might wish to delay *une dec*, without venturing to abandon it altogether, you might find him very useful.

"Lord Stanhope might replace De Premaigneau, as *ministre des Cultes*. The Emperor himself has scarcely a greater aversion to Bishops than this Peer; indeed, I should say that there is nothing on earth he seems to dislike so much as the Clergy, unless it be the Lawyers. These, you will allow, are valuable antipathies to find in an Englishman. If he should fail as a Minister he would still be useful at the *Fauleuil*, as he is a more entertaining caricature of our country than even Joly. We English are not very merry, and least of all English, we Peers of Parliament; but you cannot think how this admirable comic statesman contrives to keep us in a roar.

"As I suppose the Emperor would on no account part with the Duke of Otranto, Melce de la Touche, or Carnot, I know not to what use we could turn Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Brougham, or my friend Major Cartwright; in fact, any open connexion

with them could not fail to do his Majesty the greatest injury in this country, and I really do not think they could be better employed than they are here.

"We have a Mr. Lyttelton, of whom probably you never can have heard, a county member, and though a silent politician, very facetious in society. This Gentleman came into our Parliament with great expectations, which have been so utterly disappointed, that I suppose he would be very ready to change a situation in which he is quite 'manqué.' As he is the most impudent man alive when he has no one to oppose him, and owes his success in table jests to this valuable quality, I imagine he might be very powerful in an assembly like yours, where the whole debate might be arranged beforehand, and Members should be forbidden to answer Mr. Lyttelton's pleasantries, on pain of the *Plain of Grenelle*.

"If the Department of the Lemane had not been separated from France, Sir S. Romilly might, I apprehend, have been Member for Geneva, and would have replaced the Abbé Sieyès, when that worthy old man shall be called to his everlasting reward. I believe Sir Samuel to be well versed in the Code Napoleon, and very fertile in theories of law and legislation, suited to the meridian of France.

"I give your Excellency these general hints, and shall be glad to hear what you think of them. Adieu, my dear friend; I embrace the Duchess with all my heart—I never shall forget her goodness to me. Remember me to Flahaut and Bignon. I fear the foreign negotiations of the latter will not last long; but Flahaut will gain what Bignon loses. Tell Ney that I have searched all London, but in vain, for the picture or *Judas Iscariot*, which was advertised for sale in one of the public papers here, and which he so much wished to have. In fact, I believe, it was a mere joke aimed at Tierney, and that no such picture ever existed.

"Believe me to be, my dear Duke,

"With the most entire esteem,

"Your faithful and humble servant,

K.

"P. S. April 29.—I am sorry to say that Whitbread's absurd impetuosity has done a great deal of mischief—he brought on, in spite of all Tierney and I could do, the question of Peace or War last night, and after two rambling, rumbling speeches, had the question decided against the Emperor by a majority of *four to one*. Some of what are called here the most respectable of the Opposition, such as Elliot, Grattan, Calvert, Frankland, Lewis, &c. &c. voted against us. Our respectable men are all damn'd obstinate blockheads; we had, however, on the other hand, Sir Henry Montgomery, a new hand, and Mr. Swan, an old one. No one, thank God, can call either of them *respectable*. I should mention to you that Mr. Douglas, who visited the Emperor at Elba, has had the audacity to say, that the more he knew of the Emperor the less he was inclined to trust him. We thought we had him sure; but you see you must not reckon on any Englishman who has the least understanding. Manner Witt is always sure to go astray with us. Lord Althorpe, who spoke last night, is quite another sort of man, very thick and steady. Once more, adieu—and once more I embrace Madame."

DOVER, MAY 2.

Yesterday the 2d Dragoon Guards, and a detachment of the Royal Artillery Drivers, embarked here, and sailed for Ostend; and to-day two troops of the Life Guards (Oxford Blues), the 59th Regiment of Infantry, and a detachment of the King's German Legion, embarked, and sailed also for Ostend.

The whole of the gens d'armes in Calais were yesterday marched off at a very sudden notice. The young men belonging to Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk, and the adjacent places, who were drawn in the conscription, have absolutely refused to march.

RAMSGATE, MAY 2.

Two troops of Col. Hill's Royal Horse Guards (Blues) came in this morning from Canterbury, and are embarked ready for this tide to proceed to Ostend, with the Staff. Sir R. Hill, Sir Guy Campbell, and Colonel Quentin, will also sail in extra packets this afternoon.

MARGATE, MAY 2.

Sailed the Hero this morning to Ostend, with several passengers. The Britannia will sail this evening, having on board several horses, two of which belong to Lord John Somerset, Aide-de-Camp to the Prince of Orange.

THE MERMAID HOAX.

Some facetious wag, desirous of discovering what number of *Simple fry* could be taken in this neighbourhood (Bellasi) baited a hook so dexterously on Saturday se'nnight, that he succeeded in making a great haul next day. For this purpose he dressed up a very plausible story respecting a Mermaid having been taken alive and brought on shore at Portmuck Island,

Magee, where it was kept in a boat filled with salt water for the inspection of the curious. Minute particulars were stated, and the names of several respectable persons were given who had seen it. To finish the deception, the letter was signed W. McClelland, who stated himself to have been very active in taking this rare fish, assisted by other two persons, and a water dog.

The circumstances thus detailed were transmitted in a letter addressed to the Editor of the *Belfast Chronicle*, bearing the Carrickfergus post-mark, and was inserted in that paper of Saturday: the Editor, however, very properly stating how he had received it, and leaving the public to judge for themselves. The wag gained his point, the bait was greedily swallowed, and the Mermaid was even in these gloomy times, the whole subject of conversation through the day. The most fastidious sceptics gave in, and no one accused his neighbour of credulity, for the facts were so distinctly stated, that the veracity of William McClelland could not be doubted. Next morning all was bustle, gigs, coaches, cars, equestrians, and pedestrians, thronged the roads for many miles round, so attractive were the charms of this sea nymph. Arrived at the wished for spot, every one inquired for the *Mermaid*. The people there looked at their visitors with astonishment, and wondered what they meant. The crowd continuing to increase, "still the wonder grew;" till the dupes of the stratagem becoming ashamed of their credulity, looked on each other with such a vacant stare, as to exhibit the most ludicrous picture imaginable. Each man blushed for himself, and the simple nineties withdrew from the risible scene, vowing the most terrible vengeance on William McClelland and the printer's devil. Their penance, however, did not finish here, for those who returned by Carrickfergus had to pass through a long lane of the inhabitants, who cheered them with loud huzzas, preceding their march with a large cod fish and a horse's tail hung to its back. And so ended the wonderful story of Wm. McClelland's Mermaid.

AN UGLY WIFE, OR A GIBBET.—The following amusing anecdote is extracted from a M. S. sheet of the Border Antiquities of England and Scotland, which is now in progress of publication, and to which Mr. Walter Scott is a contributor:—

"In the 17th century, the greater part of the property lying upon the river Etrickie, belonged to Scott of Harden, who made the principal residence at Oakwood Tower, a border-house of strength, still remaining upon that river. William Scott, (afterwards Sir William,) son of the head of this family, undertook an expedition against the Murrays, of Ellbank whose property lay at a few miles distant. He found his enemy upon their guard, was defeated and made prisoner in the act of driving off the cattle which he had collected for that purpose. Our hero, Sir Gideon Murray, conducted his prisoner to the castle, where his lady received him with congratulations upon his victory, and enquiries concerning the fate to which he destined his prisoners!—"The Gallows," answered Sir Gideon, for he is said already to have acquired the honor of knighthood, "to the gallows with the marauder."—"Hout awa, Sir Gideon," answered the considerate matron, in her vernacular idiom, "would you hang the winsome young Laird of Harden when ye have three ilk favoured daughters to marry?" "Right," answered the Baron who catched at the idea, "he shall either marry our daughter, mickle-mouthed Meg, or strap for it." Upon this alternative being proposed to the prisoner; he, upon the first view of the case, stoutly preferred the gibbet to mickle-mouthed Meg; for such was the nickname of the young lady, whose real name was Agnes. But at length, when he was literally led forth to execution, and saw no other chance of escape, he retracted his ungallant resolution, and preferred the typical noose of matrimony to the literal cord of hemp. Such is the tradition established in both families, and often jocularly referred to upon the Borders. It may be necessary to add, that mickle-mouthed Meg and her husband were a very happy and loving pair, and had a very large family, to each of whom Sir William Scott bequeathed good estates, besides reserving a large one for the eldest.

BATAVIA,

PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,
At the Government Press,
HOLLENLIST.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1815.

From the ROTTERDAM COURANT.

ROTTERDAM, DEC. 15.

REPORT

Of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, concerning the situation of the Country, addressed to the States General on the 30th of November 1814.

Noble and High Mighty Lords,

Being charged with the honourable task of laying before your Highnesses on the occasion of your first ordinary Sitting, a Report concerning the present state of the Netherlands since their emancipation from foreign power, our gracious prince having now reigned for one year over us, it will be unnecessary to recall to the minds of your High Highnesses those fatal times so sincerely deprecated by all Netherlanders, which preceded the happy period when Almighty Providence was pleased to restore existence to this forlorn Country, and to place it again in the rank of Nations.

The comparison between the present state of affairs and that under which we have so long suffered, might, it is true, serve to render the happy effects of our deliverance still more striking; but the recollection of our former situation would doubtless awaken feelings and re-open wounds which the soothing hand of time has already begun to cure. And wherefore should it be necessary to draw a comparison between our present state and that in which we once were: the difference must appear so palpable to your High Highnesses, who are assembled together from all parts of the country, that all representation on this subject would be useless.

[After this exordium the Report proceeds to give an account of the state of the country under different heads, the substance of which follows:—]

PUBLIC SPIRIT.

I shall consequently merely request your Highnesses to fix your attention on those circumstances which with respect to the general as well as the particular situation of the country deserve to be observed; and as I must limit myself to selecting that which should be placed, as it were, in the foreground of my sketch, I find nothing more important for that purpose than that unanimous sentiment entertained by all the inhabitants of every quarter of the Netherlands, of the necessity of uniting round that central point, the want of which in former times caused so much disunion, and was thereby the origin of so many misfortunes.

Yes, Mighty Lords: after the numerous disasters which we have suffered, and the melancholy lessons we have experienced, the happy period is now arrived when the nation, proud of her recovered independence, acknowledges the Prince sent by Providence as her deliverer, and recognises in the Government, by which her interests are regulated, and the extraordinary union of former institutions, with recent experience, those principles of tranquillity which have restored her to a state of prosperity and splendour from which she will never again depart.

The Sovereign Prince has on all occasions, since he assumed the reins of government, watched over the interests of his subjects with the most unexampled anxiety.

COMMERCE.

In the fulfilment of my task your High Highnesses will naturally expect that I should mention Commerce, which is the fountain of a Nation's welfare, and which in this country deserves particular consideration.

Of all the countries subjected to foreign domination, none suffered so severely from the fatal effects of the prohibitive system as the Netherlands.

In countries possessing great resources, this system may, perhaps, be productive of fewer disadvantages; but it must quickly operate the ruin of a people whose principal interests depend on commerce.

Notwithstanding the difficulties to which Commerce was subjected, and the unheard of vexations and discouragements experienced by the trading class of the people, the industrious merchant, the moment his shackles were broken, raised his head and seized all possible means to retrieve former misfortunes, by this means promoting his own prosperity as well as the public welfare.

But circumstances have not yet permitted that trade should be restored to the extent of which it would have been susceptible, had it not been for disastrous times which we have recently experienced.

The extraordinary diminution of capitals, arising from the reduction of the interests of the public debt and the disasters of war; the almost total want of necessary shipping; the uncertainty concerning the state of trade with other nations and the consequent danger attending speculations therein; the circumstances in which these nations are placed, which oblige

them still to maintain large armies on their frontiers, and to refrain from great commercial enterprises; the delay in the restoration of a great part of our Indian possessions; and finally, a certain vague apprehension that Europe, though she now appears to gasp from weakness, is not yet restored to a state of perfect tranquillity and peace, are all so many obstacles which at present oppose the complete resumption of our ancient commercial relations.

When all these and other objections are considered, it must appear wonderful how trade should have already acquired its present extension, and how the welfare of all classes of the people should be so greatly increased. Among the measures which it appeared advisable to take for the revival of commerce, his Royal Highness considered the regular encouragement of the circulation of money as the most important. With this view his Highness as soon as circumstances could permit, established a National Bank in the capital; and though this establishment, from its novelty, did not at first experience that favourable reception which had been expected; its utility has since been its recommendation, and the confidence it has excited has been highly advantageous to trade. The repeal of a part of the export and import duties, which on the gracious recommendation of his Royal Highness will soon take place, will also have a beneficial influence on commerce; but that which affords the most inestimable advantage is the opportunity which is given to all the people of the Netherlands to form commercial connexions in whatever quarter of the world they please, and particularly to the important Dutch possessions in India. The view which may be as yet afforded respecting the West India trade is less certain, as what Colonies shall be restored to us still depends upon faith and negotiations. At any rate however the hope may be encouraged that whatever may be ceded as to dominion, no other advantages will be lost to the mother country, but on the contrary that the relations of the Netherlands with their estates will be preserved by a direct communication with the colonies, and that thus a most important part of the ancient benefits of this trade will be recovered.

NAVIGATION.

After having mentioned commerce, it will be necessary to say a few words concerning navigation, which is inseparably connected with it.

In former times, the extensive freightage of Dutch ships in carrying on the trade of other nations, formed an independent source of wealth; but for some time past the increased trade of other nations having induced them to make use of their own ships, there is reason to apprehend that this important source of the ancient greatness of the Netherlands cannot be completely recovered without great difficulty. In the meanwhile we do not view with regret the endeavours of other nations, to render themselves as independent. We ought rather to follow their example and direct our attention to the remaining branches of our industry, in order that they may be maintained and increased, and should in our turn be careful that other nations do not acquire their prosperity at our expense.

MANUFACTURES AND INLAND TRADE.

Manufactures which formerly constituted so considerable a source of welfare, particularly deserve the attention of the Government. It is an erroneous idea to suppose that commerce and manufactures are inimical to each other, and that by attending to the promotion of the latter, the former is destroyed. The experience of former times sufficiently proves, that the prosperity of both can at once be ensured; and that at the very period when this country may be said to have been the mart for the productions of the North and South, and when trade was of the greatest value, our manufactures were in the highest degree of perfection. Different circumstances have had a prejudicial influence over manufactures and trade. The universal interruptions to trade and the adopted system of the French Government, which created a preference for all French manufactures, have greatly contributed to retard ours.

However, notwithstanding all these impediments, it is hoped that the adoption of a contrary system will cause a considerable alteration to take place.

GREAT AND SMALL FISHERIES.

The great fishery, that great source of Dutch prosperity, which for so many years has struggled through innumerable difficulties, will now, on being delivered from all burthens, again resume its free course.

One hundred and ten herring busses have sailed this year, which is nearly equal to the number sent out during the most flourishing periods of the Republic, and though the quantity of fish caught did not equal that of former times, this circumstance should be considered as an advantage rather than a misfortune: for the owners of busses, on account of the newly revived state of commerce, do not find it for-

eign countries a consumption equal to that of former periods; and a considerable stock of fish, by occasioning a fall in price, would be productive of loss instead of gain to the owners.

It would be highly satisfactory to me to communicate to your High Highnesses an equally favourable account of the small fishery; but the great losses sustained by those who embarked in this concern, joined to the total want of ships proper for the purpose, have contributed to turn aside the enterprising spirit of our nation from this object.

AGRICULTURE.

The inhabitants of the Netherlands may now hope to see what their forefathers never could have imagined, namely, the supply of all their necessary wants from their own territory, and their humiliating dependence upon other nations utterly abolished.

The plentiful crop of last year's harvest affords ground for a happy anticipation of future prosperity; none of those disasters which usually render the issue of the harvest uncertain, have this year disappointed the hopes of our agriculturists. Overflowing and eruptions of the water have, during last winter, in many places, caused numerous and serious misfortunes to the husbandmen; and though circumstances have not yet permitted the entire removal of these disasters, they have nevertheless been in a great measure alleviated.

After this short statement, I wish to make only one more observation concerning agriculture, in order to point out to your High Highnesses, as a proof of the flourishing state of this department, the great collection of agricultural instruments which for some time past has been preparing in the capital, and which by continual increase will by degrees be brought to perfection.

BREEDING OF CATTLE.

Breeding, like agriculture, has this year been very successful. The prohibited export of our principal inland produce to foreign countries, has of late years had a prejudicial effect, and brought on a diminution of interest in consequence of the small number of cattle which is now fed: to these circumstances, joined to the lateness of this year's grazing season, must be attributed, rather than to the great export, the present moderate price to which cattle have risen.

The epidemic among the cattle, which appeared in the month of December of last year, in Guelderland and Dinxperlo, and from thence spread to Utrecht, raged with the utmost violence.

The next heads treated of in the Report, are the Exchequer, Mint, Provincial Governments, and Religion, on which subjects nothing important is said.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

The administration of justice being one of the principal cares of a well directed Government, the regulations for that object are assigned by the Prince to a Commission, composed of men, whose zeal and wisdom ensure the happy issue of their undertaking. The last Government was ill suited to the morals and necessities of our Country, and it is therefore desirable that new regulations should be adopted, which may be more congenial to the manners of our nation.

The succeeding heads relate to the state of the prisons, the maintenance of the poor, public education, and several local or internal regulations.

With respect to Foreign Relations, the Reporter observes that after what has been said by his Royal Highness, on that subject, at the opening of the Session, it would be unnecessary for him to dwell on it.

Nearly all that could be at present said would partake of the nature of conjecture; but as the Powers who concluded the Peace of Paris had agreed to an increase in the territory of the Netherlands, they might expect to result from that solemn declaration the consolidation of the political system of the Country, which would enable her to take that rank among other nations, which she had heretofore maintained with so much lustre.

FRENCH PAPERS.

REPORT FROM THE MINISTER OF POLICE TO THE EMPEROR.

MAY 7, 1815.

SIRE,—At the moment when your Majesty resumed the reins of Government, France had no other resources for escaping from anarchy than those which were supplied by her own proper energy.

Abandoned to exiles, whom prejudices, vengeance, and other passions ruled, the Government no longer afforded any means of national protection, and was, in reality, nothing but the instrument of a faction.

It was the intention to rekindle the ashes of the camp of Jale and of La Vendee; to rally the remains of the insurrection of Brittany and Normandy; to compress the peo-

ple by terror, and to bring them back by violence to the barbarism of the feudal ages.

Every thing was directed to the accomplishment of that project. The public treasure was dissipated in rewarding criminal employments, and for services which the country either knew not, or disavowed. Employments, pensions, honours, were lavished on obscure individuals, loaded with the public hatred, branded by public opinion, whilst certain public writers, and even the ministers of religion, alarmed the consciences of the timid, shook the foundation of property, and attacked the law which the head of the Church had made it their duty to respect.

That violation of social order—such contempt of public morals—such strange forgetfulness of the principles of the most simple policy, must have necessarily introduced a general insurrection. The danger was imminent; it was about to bring with it the destruction of the imprudent and presumptuous men who excited it. Once more they owed their safety to you.

I shall not call to your recollection the prodigious effects of the union between the people and the army; all the population of the eastern provinces pressing in crowds after your footsteps; all attempts at civil war failing in the West and in the South; the Royal army disembodied, disarmed and dispersed, without resistance, and in the space of a few days, the people reinstated in all their rights, their enemies reduced to silence, and a calm every where established.

However, it was not very natural to think that all the seeds of discord were entirely destroyed—that so many persons could see their hopes vanish without retaining some regrets—that the Privileged Orders, with which Royalty surrounded itself, could support the disbanding, without a murmur—that men who were bound together for this twelve-month past, by secret recruiting, excited to create disturbances, by the distribution and promises of money, should, on a sudden, enter into a peaceable and quiet mode of life,—and, in short, those who had already frequently violated the faith of several amnesties, should shew themselves at present less ungrateful, or more faithful. Events have justified this foresight.

Considered under a general point of view, France presents at present an imposing spectacle, and the most favourable dispositions.—She wishes for peace, but will not sacrifice her glory and her independence. She wishes to enjoy now what she wished for in 1792—namely, civil liberty and a representative system; but enlightened by experience, she feels that those blessings can only be guaranteed by a powerful and firm Government. The same as in 1792, she is agitated in the interior by a party which has lost nothing of their pretensions, but which, however, has no longer the same power, nor the same influence, and who are constantly complaining of rigorous measures used towards them, but who should recollect that they themselves provoked those measures, in consequence of their intrigues, their opposition, and their fury.

Whence originated those terrible laws which strike at the emigrants, the insurgents, and their families? Was it not from necessity which compelled our national assemblies to punish crimes, to deface plots, to put a stop to correspondences against which the ordinary laws were deemed insufficient?

The lessons of the past appear to have been lost. Those men whom you would recall to their country—those men who are indebted to you for their political existence, and whose tranquillity were assured to them—those men, Sire, whom you were desirous during the first twelve years of your reign of reconciling to the Nation, appear to wish to separate themselves from her, and to renounce your kindness.

Till now the Police of your Empire confined itself to watch their actions; in many places they were even defended against popular fury. The Police, which is instituted for the good of all, is not acquainted with those local hatreds, nor those errors which the Sovereign has overlooked or forgotten. Destined to put a stop to crimes against social order, the Police does not violate principles in taking those fears for suspicions, and suspicions for acts.

Thus your Police has not made any premature attempts on the personal liberty of those whom it ought to presume in a state of conspiracy against the public liberty. So far from placing the independence of Writers under any restraint, the Police has recalled into the course of polemical contest those whom shame and fear had driven from it. From this moderation and respect for the laws, immense advantages have been derived in enlightening the Nation upon the subject of its real dangers and true interests, and by weakening, by publicity, the importance which falsehood and calumny derive from mystery and privacy, from knowing the very hot-beds, the springs and agents of intrigue, and by suffer-

ing them to entrap and entangle themselves without the trouble of any extraordinary apparent attention.

It is now time to put an end to the manoeuvres which are now practising. Emigrations are again commencing; correspondences are opened with foreign countries: Committees are formed in the towns, and disturbances are fomented in the country places.

If on the first appearance of those symptoms in France, the evil had been stopped; if in place of being satisfied with threats and following the advice of a temporising indulgence, the Government had made use of the extent of the power with which it is vested, the country would not have been brought to its present state: it would not now have to deplore the violent means which the existing Governments were constrained to use, and which even the importance of existing circumstances can scarcely justify.

In fine many real disorders appear to result from the measures which are now taking.

In a commune of the department of Gard a few disciplined individuals, have for a time, borne the white flag. A few armed bands have appeared in the departments of Maine, Loire, and of the Lower Loire.

Some women have destroyed the tri-coloured flag in the commune of Calvados.

Seditious shouts have been heard; and some rebellious acts have taken place in the department of the North.

In that of the Cotes-du-Nord a Mayor has been massacred by two old Chouans.

These crimes have spread alarm in the places where they have been committed. I am aware that to the efforts which have been made for one year, will be attached the spirit of reviving the revolutionary hatred, and of re-establishing a civil war. They do not depend exclusively on the political changes which have taken place, without any obstacle—they do not threaten the safety of the State—they do not even mark a party in existence or formed.

Assuredly, those who attack property, and commit murders—those who break all ties which bind them to France, and devote their country to foreign bayonets and to civil discord, such men cannot be called Frenchmen; they may follow the opinions, second the views of some accomplices, but they have no partisans. All good men—all friends to good order and peace, whatever their political views may be, must all detest such atrocious acts; all must be interested in not propagating such disorders, but must wish that they are checked with a severity, in order to stop their progress. I do not propose to your Majesty to adopt extraordinary measures, or to exceed the limits of the Constitution.

It is now about four months since our Tribunals have punished with transportation and four year banishment those who cry "Vive l'Empereur," whilst those who now cry out "Vive le Roi" remain unpunished; that moderation is a sign of strength and power. But the Tribunals cannot on other matters remain undecided without failing in their duty, and without destroying that harmony of intention which animates the people and the Government.

Already, in several provinces of France the purchasers of national property, whose tranquillity is not disturbed, have equipped soldiers at their own expence, for the general safety.

The youth of Brittany, for the defence of the throne and their country have renewed the federative pact of Pontivy. That generous devotedness must not pass by without praise, without imitations, or without support.

Every where the National Guards are organizing; it is therefore only necessary, in order to ensure tranquillity in the interior, to enforce laws already existing, to direct their application, and to promulgate the article of penal code.

Such is to object of the Decree which I have the honour to submit to your Majesty.

(Signed) The Duc d'ORLÉANS.

DOCUMENTS

READ BY LORD CASTLEBROUGH IN HIS SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE 2D MAY, 1815.

LETTER FROM ELIZA BUONAPARTE TO BUONAPARTE.

"Lucca, February 14, 1814.

"SIRE—I have had the honour of informing your Majesty by my reports of the 5th and 8th of this month, of the concentrating movement operated by the Prince of Lucca upon Pisa, in consequence of the circumstances which induced me to quit Florence, to order the evacuation of that city, and to assemble all the troops of the division upon a point of greater security. The Prince has maintained himself at Pisa till now, but having received advice of an English expedition amounting by all accounts to at least 6,000 men, and which appears to be undoubtedly directed from Sicily against Leghorn, Spezia, or Genoa, I have determined to order the Prince to continue his movement upon Genoa, in order that his retreat may not be cut off by the only road which still remains open.

"I have been confirmed in this plan by having ascertained that some Neapolitan troops, superior in numbers, are already at Pistoia, and have forced our advanced posts to abandon the passage of Serravalle.

"I also know that the enemy intends to

cut off our communications, by seizing the road which conducts from Pontremole to Spezia and the Riviera di Genoa.

"I have thought proper to give him notice to keep some troops upon which the Viceroy must have reckoned, and which cannot render any very decisive services elsewhere.

"The projects of the English and Austrians do away all the doubts which the personal conduct of the King of Naples might create. I ought not to conceal from your Majesty that I have received from him several letters, much at variance with the operations of his troops.

"The King is in a state of great agitation. He is astonished that the Viceroy should have retired from the Adige, and that I have quitted Tuscany, upon the notion that he could be the enemy of your Majesty and of France. He loudly expresses his devotion and his gratitude for your person, and he even said to the Tuscan Deputies, that he would prefer receiving the first blow, to drawing his sword against a Frenchman.

"I know not how to reconcile this language, of which I do not suspect the sincerity, with all the arbitrary measures which have endangered my authority, and those which oblige me even now to provide for the safety of the French troops assembled at Pisa. Your Majesty will appreciate these contradictions, which seem to me to proceed from a resolution deemed by the King conformable to his interests, but into which he has been dragged contrary to his own affections. I am assured that the language and conduct of the King are similar in his communications with the Viceroy.

"It is, nevertheless, certain, that a Proclamation of Gen. Bellegarde's which recalls the nations of Italy to their former state, has been reprinted at Bologna under the eyes of the King.

"This Proclamation, drawn up with much art, has produced the greatest effect in Tuscany, where it is extensively circulated.

"I am, with profound respect, Sire, &c.
(Signed) "ELISA."

LETTER FROM BUONAPARTE TO THE QUEEN OF NAPLES.

"NANCIS, FEB. 17.

"Your Husband in a very brave man in the field of battle, but he is more cowardly than a woman or a monk when not in presence of the enemy. He has no moral courage. He has been frightened, and he has not hazarded losing for a moment that which he cannot hold but by me and with me. Make him fully sensible of his absurdity. When he quitted the army without my order, I foresaw all the evil councils which would be given him. I am, however, better satisfied with the message he has sent me through you. If he be sincerely sorry, let him watch the moment for proving to me that he has not been so ungrateful as he is pusillanimous. I may yet pardon him the injury which he has done me."

PICTURE OF FRANCE.

A letter from an eminent Irish character in Paris, contains the following paragraphs, we trust the picture is overcharged:—

"I fear war will soon unfold her tattered banners on the Continent. This poor country is in a deplorable state—a ruined Noblesse—a famished Clergy—a state of smothered war between the upstarts and the restored—their finances most distressed—the military spirit divided—the most opposite opinions as to the lasting of the present form of things—every thing unhinged—yet I really sympathize with this worried, amiable, and perhaps, contemptible people; so full of talent and vice—so frivolous, so inconstant, and prone to change—so ferocious too in their fickleness; about six revolutions within 20 years, and as fresh as ever for a new dance.

"These strange vicissitudes of man draw tears, but they also teach wisdom. I never found my mind so completely a magic lantern—the past, the present, the future, possibly. One ought not to be hasty in taking up bad impressions, and I need not say that three weeks can give but little room for observation; but from what I do see and learn from others who have seen long and deeply, I have conceived the worst idea of Social Paris.

"Every thing on the surface is horrible; beastliness which with us do not exist. They actually seem, in talk and practice, to cultivate a familiarity with nastiness. In every public place they are spitting on your shoes, in your plate, almost in your mouth. Such community of secretions is scarcely to be borne; then the contrast makes it worse, gaudiness more striking by filth; the splendid palace for the Ruler, the hotel and the sink for the ruled; the fine box for the despot, the pigeon holes for the people! and it strikes me with sadness that the women can be little more than the figurantes, receiving a mock reverence, merely to carry on the drama; but neither cherished nor respected. How vile the feeling and the taste that can degrade from being the real directors and mistresses of man, to be the mere Soubrettes of society, gilded and smart, and dexterous and vicious. Even before the Revolution, manners were bad enough, but many causes since have

rubbed off the gilding. The exile of the Nobles, the succession of idlers to power; and more than all, the elevation of plebeian soldiers to high rank, promoting, of course, their trulls to a station where manners and morals were under their influence; and this added to the horrible example set by Bonaparte himself in his own interior. Add to this; what must have sent down the contagion to the still lower orders—the Conscription—the wretched men marrying without preference, merely to avoid the army, and then running into that army to escape their ill-chosen partners. All these causes must have conspired to make a rightful carnage in manners and morals too. In short, I am persuaded, that a single monster has done more to demoralize and uncivilize this country than a century can repair.

"We agreed to go to the Chamber des Deputies—One of the Members chanced to have heard of my name, was extremely courteous, lamented that I should be a mere auditor, but should take care that I be placed according to my high worthiness. We were accordingly placed *aux premiere Tribunes*. The question was to be the Liberty of the Press, and of a previous Censorship. The Baron had some difficulty in working us forward, and said how happy he was in succeeding. I assured him I was greatly delighted by the difficulty, as it marked the just point of solicitude of the public.

"The Chamber is very handsome. The President faces the Assembly. Before him is a Tribune, which the Orator ascends, and reads his speech, with his back to the President. We waited anxiously. I thought I shared in the throbb of a public heart. We observed some bustle—the seats of the interior, reserved for the Members, became crowded to excess by the Ladies, admitted I know not how.

"The order for strangers to retire was read—the Ladies would not stir, the President could find no remedy, and adjourned the House to next day. I was rather disgusted. The Baron asked me what we would have done in England? I said, we had too much respect for our Ladies to permit them to remain; he shook his head; I did not understand what he meant. But does not this prove what I said a day or two ago, (for this is written by starts,) to be true, "that women here have only mock respect." If real, would they have dreamed of such a silly tergiversancy? Does it not mark their unfeeling coxcombry and apathy in the public interest, and how fit they are to be the Mothers of the Gracchi? and yet, women here are vain of their sway; I can imagine nothing more humiliating than such Saturnalian licentiousness.

"I however, went next day.

"There was a previous list of the orators, *pro*, and *con*, they mounted alternately, and read *written* speeches, the echo was strong, I lost much, but how can any man read his own speeches—he may read the speech of the dead or absent; it is any thing but discussion, the orator sweats his face, notwithstanding the sedateness of the exertion, and when he stops to drink, which is part of the performance, the whole assembly humble their handkerchiefs, and trumpets in the most perfect time and unison, to the great animation and interest of the speech, and no doubt to the great comfort of the auditors, who must have had their secretions brimful during their attention.

"The question will not be decided, probably, in many days. The Press is surely the great Sentinel—it gives the light to see, and the tongue to speak.

"They say the Russians always eat the candles before they swallow the people; I can't tell you how interested I am, I begin to doubt if man ought to be monopolized, or his taper (however dim it may be) put under the bushel of mere private confined affection.

"Some, it seems, are afraid of the sudden mischiefs that might arise among a volatile people, if restraint was removed too soon. I own it never was my notion.—But I know not how far these fears may be real or feigned—such is the fate of revolutions, nothing certain but blood; the march of the captives begins through a red sea, and after forty years in seeking new abodes and strange gods, the leader seldom sees the promised land, or at least dies before his foot has touched it; what is it here at least but the succession of wretches doing the duty of the hangman, till it is the turn of each to be the victim."

[Morning Chronicle.

ARMY IN ITALY.

MILITARY REPORT, No. IV.

Head-Quarters at Mantua, April 24, 1815.

The pursuit of the enemy after the battles at Ravale and Cassaglio has been continued without interruption. His breaking up from the Panaro no longer allows him any point of halt, and with greater rapidity than in his ill-concerted advance against the Legations, the Tuscan and Modenese territories, must he, anxiously avoiding a battle, relinquish these specious advantages with considerable loss.

Field-Marshal Lieutenant Bianchi entered Bologna with the army-corps under his command, while the division of Field-Marshal Lieutenant Count Neupperg;

closely following the retreating movement of the Neapolitans, occupied Imola, Faenza, and, on the 19th instant, Forli.

On the right bank of the river Ronco, the enemy left behind the divisions Lecchi, in a position very favourable, from the advantages of the ground; and news was received that a corps still more considerable continued entrenched at Cesena.

Count Neupperg resolved to attack the enemy without loss of time; with this view, he detached the brigade of Count Haugwitz, by the mountains of Meldola towards Roversano, to threaten their left flank, while he, with a just confidence in the valour of his troops, effected, in full day, of the 21st, the passage of the rapid Ronco, in sight of the whole enemy's line.

The advanced-guard, under the brave and skilful conduct of General Baron Geppert, and Colonel Count Zichy, of the Lichtenstein Hussars, crossed the river, the bank of which the enemy were forced to evacuate. Two divisions of the regiments St. Julian and Wied-Runkel, bravely led on by Lieutenant-Colonel Longueville and Major Sajonsek, followed to support the former, and with the 11th Chasseur battalion formed a bulwark, under the protection of which the pioneer companies of Major Felsh established a bridge, and prepared a free passage for the troops of all arms.

About 8 in the evening the whole was completed, the enemy attacked in his position at the charge step, and in less than 20 minutes driven back to Forlipopoli. In vain did King Joachim, who, according to the report of all the prisoners, was present in person, advance with two lancer regiments of the division Carascosa, and with them endeavour to break through our masses of infantry.

Captain Count Hartig, of the Prince Regent's, and Captain Gemery, of the Lichtenstein hussars, made some brilliant charges with their squadrons upon the close columns of the above regiments, of whom the greater part were cut down, and the rest dispersed; alarm and dismay were spread among the enemy's ranks, whose flight, at the same time decided by the advance of Count Haugwitz threatening their communications, (and who on his side had driven the enemy with considerable loss to Bertinoro) would have ended in complete rout; had not the coming on of a rainy night prevented the farther pursuit, and induced Count Neupperg to confine his victory for this day to the important advantages already gained.

The report from the field of battle does not communicate the official details of our loss, which was very trifling, nor that of the enemy, which was great. A considerable number of prisoners, the greater part left wounded on the field of battle, give a deplorable description of the Neapolitan army, in which despondency and discontent threaten to loosen the ties of obedience, in as much, as the confidence of the troops in the cause for which, as well as in the leader under whom they fight, is wholly destroyed.

The joy of the inhabitants of every district through which our victorious army marches, and their satisfaction at these fortunate events of war, are conspicuously displayed. Many mountaineers have taken up arms, and joined our advanced-guard. The people of all ranks cordially hold out their hands to their deliverers, and lighten the movements of the troops by voluntary services.

The advance of General Neupperg is accompanied along the sea-coast by a small corps under the command of Major Pirquet, of the Fenner chasseurs, who, supported by Major Brehm, of the Hesse-Homburg infantry, attacked on the 19th, an enemy's division at Ravenna, and drove it over the Savio. The above Major Brehm, commandant at Commachio, attacked and took an enemy's vessel in the harbour of Porto-nuova, carrying 1 piece of cannon, with 13 seamen.

Whilst the preceding report was in the press, accounts were received from Count Neupperg, that the enemy had evacuated in the night of the 22d, his strongly entrenched position at Cesena, and was retiring in great haste.

USEFUL RECIPE FOR EFFECTUALLY TAKING SPOTS OF INK FROM LINEN.—Take a piece of mould candle (the tallow of which is commonly the finest kind), melt it, and dip the spotted part of the linen in the melted tallow, then put it to the wash. It will come perfectly white from the hands of the laundress, and there will never be any hole in the spotted part. This experiment has been tried, and found superior to salt of lemons, or spirits of salts, which often destroy the linen.

[Pilot, December 13.

Printed by A. H. HUBBARD.

Advertisement.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, having been pleased to approve the following rates for the conveyance of Newspapers, Pamphlets and Parcels, by the Mail established between Batavia and Sourabaya,—the following Table of Rates is published for general information, and is to take effect from this date.

	Grissee and Sourabaya.		Rembang.		Samarang.		Pacalongan.		Tagal.		Cheribon.		Batavia via.	
	Rs.	St.	Rs.	St.	Rs.	St.	Rs.	St.	Rs.	St.	Rs.	St.	Rs.	St.
From Batavia to	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheribon.	2	3	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tagal.	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacalongan.	1	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samarang.	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rembang.	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grissee and Sourabaya.	1	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The above Table is calculated for Packets or Parcels not exceeding 1 lb. weight.

Those above 1 lb. and under 2 lbs. to be charged as 2 lbs.
 ———— 2 do. ———— 3 do. ———— 3 do.
 ———— 3 do. ———— 4 do. ———— 4 do.
 and so on, that is to say, double, treble, four times, &c. the sums specified in the Table.

Packets or Parcels for any intermediate station will be charged the full rate to the next established Post.

The whole weight of Packets to be transmitted by any Mail to be limited to 80 pounds. Those received in excess to this weight to be kept and transmitted by the succeeding Mail.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Nov. 17, 1815.

Advertisement.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having had under his consideration the heavy Arrears that have occurred in the Collection of the $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Tax on the Houses and Lands in the Town and Environs of Batavia, is pleased to require all persons who are in Arrear on this account to pay the same forthwith; and to declare that in failure thereof on or before the 1st of January next, the defaulters will be proceeded against forthwith for the recovery of the amount by legal process against their property and effects.

In order to facilitate the payment of these Arrears, the undermentioned Officers will receive them with the fines due thereon, and the persons concerned are required to pay the same at their Offices respectively.

The Inhabitants of the Town and Suburbs to the Secretary to the Bench of Magistrates.

The Inhabitants of the Environs, to the Resident at Buitenzorg.

Their offices will be open for the receipt of these Arrears every Monday Wednesday and Friday from 9 till 12 A. M.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, 25th Nov. 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, November 25, 1815.

With reference to the General Order under date the 9th ultimo, directing the receipt of Government securities in Exchange for Silver, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the said exchange be closed on the 10th of December next.

On that date the Sub Treasurer at Batavia, and the Residents of Districts respectively will transmit for the information of Government a List of the Payments of Specie made by them on this account—and no exchange can take place after that period, without the express authority of Government being previously given to that effect.

C. ASSEY,

Sec. to Govt.

